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SHE WAS NOT THERE," BY & P. WILLIE.

on the close hir of lighted halls while I hold my aching browness upon my dim-lit walls; eling here that I am free wear the look that anits my mood, et my thoughts flow back to thee, less my tranquil solitude, bidding all thoughts class begone, use upon thy love alone.

sas the music aweet to-night, d fregrant odors ill'd the air, flowers were drooping in the light, d lovely women wander'd there. fuits and wines with lavish waste ere on the marble tables piled, d sets the haggard pulses wild, re there-but yet I felt no gladness

anght of thee—I thought of thee—
ach cunning change the music played,
a fragrant breath that stole to me, wandering thought more truant made. walr women passed me by, ith silver lamps and costly winethought how poor was all ore low tone from lips like thineere all the stars look on and thy succes eye

THE WIFE.

nd the Savior herself, with gentle ha

And fits the spousal ring.

If it be urged that woman's sphere is cirmscribed in narrow limits it is filled with bly duties. Her empire is a small one, but is absolute. What power the fact gives her hat she may select the society which is admitted to her intimacy! What an opportunity is her's for drawing around her family an injuence that will refine and bless. It is the as effecting the happiness, the very the absenceof such on uc hearth, neither bei mpensate -These m ters, but the wife bl by many bonds, not the

Who, then, can limit in integrity; conduces to b often do her kind perst wanderer, and restore the er it is her kindness that allevian ness-ber affection that n ble. The companion of riper years, the pathent number to the called to

band in my sal illness to cheer him her bosom his last sight. Are there not and solemn responsibilities here? Can be rightly discharged without superior at Can any other than christian principles sust the heart, and nerve the moral ener through a course of duties so various—often rowing?

rowing!
She who neglects or do thus involved in the rela such feelings not only puber household, but recounty upon her own heart. vedly loses all for this wealth can buy no bland not even the kindness of endearments of children of a husband's confidence female heart can exam woman's influence, with man's Savier Let every one of wife, remember

iness in her own Will

COLUMBUS, FEBRUARY 8. OF REWTUCKY.

Extract from the speech of the Hon. Martin Van Buren, delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the 12th of February, 1828.

two opposing principles, that have been in ac-tive operation in this country from the closing scenes of the Revolutionary war to the prescondense it into a single head; the others are the encroachments and limit the Executive authority."

LD THE VETO POWER OF E EXECUTIVE BE RESsave said that it "smacked too strong of roya

innovation is extempted upon this fundamental law of the land. In advocating then the affirmative of this proposition, we are fully impressed ection of being the gift of our fathers, It s and power. Heirs, of the immunities

It is not within the ken of man, to form a perect thing. Defects have been found and acdged in the constitution. We infer there

But before we inter directly upon the discussion of the voto power, it may be well to examine what are the invested powers of the President, under the constitution—to see if it be

In the first place, he is commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States; and of the militia of the States when in actual ser-

wrong; by example, by previous to its adjournment, that they were safe set to enable her compan-us be is to temptation, to be of piety. She is belomate. possevere in the path of piety. She is belomate, not only to cheer the gloom, or share the joy of his brief existence, but a fellow traveller to an unending life—a participant of immorality. And it was left for the chivalry of a people, boast ing of liberty, to praise this man, with syco

phantic adulation, while his iron heel was yet opon their necks. Have we not seen in other instances, nominations forced upon the Senate thereby destroying its agency in appointing of

This is a brief enumeration of executive pow or and usurpations. We have yet to speak of that which overshadows all the others-we mean They (the two great political parties of Federalist and Republican) arose from other and very different causes. They are, in truth, mainly to be ascribed to the struggle between that prerogative and hadge of royalty, the Vcto, ope, and aling to it with singular pertinacity, after they have discarded it. In England it has not been enteriod for a remary & whalf, in France never. But upon what grounds, do its advocates olain this extraordinary power?

First, we understand, to protect the executive against legislative encreachments. Secondly, to provide against crude and husty

Let us then see, if upon principle, it is neces

sary for either of these purposes. We are really at a loss to know how it is the't e legislative can encroach upon the executive Do they not both act under the sanction of an oath to support the same constitution? Why then, is not the grand tribunal of the people. competent to decide in case of a conflict between hese two departments.

If it is necessary for the executive, it is necmary for the Judiciary, if for the Judiciary, for all of the departments. Thus may be perceived e great absurdity, into which the doctrine will

But they say it is necessary to check hasty anch, hallowed as it is, by the endearing recol- legislation. If this be true, in regard to ordin. lection of being the gift of our fathers. It is any legislation, ought it not to hold good in case the living embedment of the principles which of the highest of all legislation, the making the they so gallantly won in the fierce struggle of fundamental law of the hold? Yet there is no greathest and power. Heirs, of the immunities granted by this sacred chart, is it not our duty to examine with freedom, yet becoming deference, its perfections and imperfections?

It was for the most part an experiment, and so saturcious were its venerable framers of its delects, that they provided in the instrument it self for its alteration. Every one will recollect the acvers test it underwent, in the second election for President, when the very pillars of the Rapablic were shaken to their basis. It was so apparent that a similar contest, night demolish this fair fabric, that it was immediately amended in the very nature of things, is it possible. From the very nature of things, is it possible. ast thoughts and perpetuation of his access, the allayer of his angered feelings, is cares, the allayer of his angered feelings, blessed peace-maker between him and an including world. God has given to a wife rious world. God has given to a wife set this privilege; for to her alone is dispersed the minuter shades of character her wide against all the contingences, which the property for a century and a half without a veto. Has she been retarded in her content the visions circumstances, and property for a century and a half without a veto. Has she been retarded in her content the visions circumstances, and property for a century and a half without a veto. Has she been retarded in her content to the vetor of the most stupendous fabrular traits of thought and temper of the inas completed one of the most stupendous fabries of civil polity, known to civilized man—Coming scarer home what do our State soverignties say upon this question. Eighteen out of the twenty six have no vetoes, and among them stands proudly the "Old Dominion." the mother of States and Statesmen. We hear nothing in these of hasty legislation and executive encroachments.

Another most disastrous effect of the veto is that its evident tendency is to draw to the President the whole law making power. In theory it was certainly not intended that the President should have any agency in originating and maturing laws.

ing and maturing laws.

ting and maturing laws.

Hut what has been the practice, and what is the natural consequence, of mens legislating with a tull knowledge that another has a negative upon their acts! It is that they will frame and mould the law according to his will and wishes. Such has often been the case in Congressional legislation, and particularly in the memorable instance of the second bank characteristics.

The U. S. Senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Upshur, as Secretary of State, and Mr. Nelson as Attorney General.

Duff Green is about to publish a paper in N York to be called the Republic.

AMERICAN PHALANX. Many persons living in the interior of the country, and seldom seeing the newspapers of he day, know little of the worlds doings in this age. There is now organizing an association n Ohio, who are known as the association The Fouriers, and who are now settling on tract of land which they term the Domain, lying on the Ohio river, seven or eight miles be. low Wheeling Vo.

Their purpose is thus referred to: "perhaps our object can be more intelligibly explained than by stating that it is proposed to organize an Industrial Army, which instead of ravaging and desolating the earth, like the armies of civilization, shall clothe it luxuriantly and beautifully with supplies for human wants-to distribute the armies into platoons, companies, regments, battalions, in which promotion and rewards shall depend, not upon success in scread ing rum and woe, but upon energy and deficiency, in diffusing comfort and happiness-in short to invest Labor the Creator, with the dignity which has so long impiously crowned Labor the Destroyer and the Murderer, so that men shall vie with each other, not in Depastation and Carnage but in Usefulness to the Race."

LITERARY NOTICES. Melaia and other poems by Eliza Cook. This work has been gotten up by the Langleys, and is a beautiful volume.

Miss Cook is a pleasing though not profund writer. She wrote the "Old Arm Chair," and

Vol. III. This book is from the "Legion" press | quishment!" - Nat Courier. of the Harpers. The Editor of the New York thing that ever has been written, or will be writsuch as one would use in writing a history of chivality." No reading of our early boyhood, made so distinct and durable an impression on our mind, as the history of the adventure, of the course of the specific course of the speci such as one would use in writing a history of

The first tract is,"The Test, or Parties tried by their Acts." No. 2. The Currency, 3 'The Tariff,' 4. 'Life of Henry Clay.'

Merchants ordering goods from N.Y., would lo well to procure these tracts as they would

PUBLIC LANDS.

The secretary of the Treasury, reports the mount received from Public Lands, during the iscal year, commencing July 1st 1843-end terminating, June 30th 1844-to be near \$1, 945,870 He calculates, that the amount of receipts, from the sale of Public Lands, for the fiscal year, beginning July 1st 1844, and closing June 30th 1845, will be \$2,250,000. "This es-

cality, from Miss. No old backelors and old the la's message of Governor Thomas to the maids forlorn and weary?

The state debt of all kinds, productive and

unproductive, is \$16,376,658,95.

The annual charge on account of the pu debt, over and above all receipts from the pro-ductive loans, is \$623,821, 16. The arrearages for interest is \$1,171,872 89. The present taxes, &c., will only produce

The present taxes, &c., will only produce about \$450,000.

The attention of the Legislature is directed to the present laws for collecting taxes, and some amendment to give them efficiency pointed out, as absolutely necessary.

The law for the sale of the public works has failed of effecting its purpose; but it is proposed whether a sale could not be effected by author-

He argues against an assumption of the State debts by the General Government, either directly or indirectly, by pledging the public He denounces the repudiation of the public debt. and says that if the Legislature "will so modify the tax law as to ensure its faithful ex-ecution. the treasury will be in a condition promptly to meet all demands upon it."

proceedings of Anti-Annexation meeting in that city, says: "In connection with this subject it is a little remarkable that John Q Adams, who is now-and properly so-opposed to the an-nexation of Texas, was the only man of Mr. Monroe's cabinet who opposed the surrender of the United States' claim to it to the gov-"I leve the Free," "One all Beauty, and the other all Fire."

The writer is the Country and the other and in the Country and the other and in the Country and the other and in the Country and the Country and the other and in the Country and the Country an Prescott's History of the Conquest of Mexico: United States to Texas and opposed its relin-

magistrate, who was placing the indissoluble knot of matrimony on a couple mutually attach-

Spanish Cortes on the shores of Mexico, and a from the quiltin' frolic, if I was'nt conscriptious-historical portrait of the man in action, and a ly certain and determined to have her!—Drive on with your bizziness, and ax no more foolish

THE CLOCK MAKER.

Sayings and doings of Sam Slick.

A BROKEN HEART.—The people talk an everlastin' sight of nonsense about wine, women and horses. I've bought and sold 'em all. I've traded in all of 'em; and I tell you, there a man is an ugly grained crittur. He'll break his wife's heart.' Jist as if a woman's heart was as brittle as a pipe stem. The female heart as far as my experience goes, is just like a new India rubber shoe. You may pull and pull at it ull it scretches out a yard long, and one Washington Earks. He was a sneezer. He was tail enough to spit down on the heads of your granadiers, and near about high enough to wade across Charlestown river, and as strong as a tow bout. I guess he was somewhat less than a feet longer than the moral law, and

The control of the co

The law for the sale or the purity of failed of effecting its purpose; but it is proposed whether a sale could not be effected by authorizing an exchange of shares of the several internal improvement companies for a State stock, on terms to be prescribed by the Legisters in London, and I believe within a circuit of ten miles of the general post-office, every day at your own door without charge, where the parents own door without charge, where the parents of the general post-office, every day at your own door without charge, where the parents of the general post-office, are to be found any given point. There are four deliveries of letat your own door without charge, where the par-ticular address is given. If you wish to commu-nicate with a friend a helf mile distant, the post-will generally furnish almost as direct and specclosed to-day six letter for for America to the care of a friend in Liverpool, under the same envelope, the postage was sixpence. In the United-States, as some of them were double, it would have been 1.50 or 2.

The me sage is quite long—is written in Mr. Thomas imperfect style—and is altogether a very weak and uninteresting document.

Set 'em up!—Mr. J. V. Ford has arrived in New York, from Troy, with his type setting machine. He professes to be able to set 3600 ems per hour. "Seeing is believing."

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

The Pittsburgh Advocate after noticing the sent set of the postage according to their weight, though nothing is sent above a pound weight. Pamphlete sent by mail from America, pay one shifting or twenty-five cents per half ounce, which amounts to almost a prohibition, and which it is well our American friends should understand. I have known eight shiftings charged on a single news-The Pittsburgh Advocate, after noticing the known eight shiftings charged on a single news-

paper in a pamphlet form.
"Another admirable arrangement is that by which small sums of money may be remited from one part of the kingdom to another by means of post-office orders. If you wish to send hillings, two shillings, or any such small som. you only have to remit the amount in post office stamps; which are everywhere of equal val-ue with cash. If you wish to remit any sum less than five pounds, you can, at any principal office , at an expense of sixpence or a shilling at most, according to the amount, purchase an order for the amount on the post-office in the neighborhood of the person to whom the money is to be sent, payable at sight, and the cost of reone penny. No name is given in the order of the person, in whose favor the draft is made; but

ed, detection certain! "This whole system works admirably. Posta age now is not a scource of revenue to the Gov. ernment, and I maintain it never should be; but it much more covers all its expenses; and there is a strong conviction on the part of its friends, that presently it will be a source of revenue. of intercourse, whether for business or friend-ship, safe, certain, direct, and speedy; and thus multiplying and extending the facilities of, it has increased this intercourse, as its advocates predicted it would do, very much beyond all reasonable exiculations. This too, with the good will of all; for instead of complaining of the then let go, and it will fly right back to its old shape. Their hearts are made of stout leather, I tell you. There's a plaguy sight of wear in 'em. I never know'd but one case of a broken heart, and that was in tother sex than a feet longer than the moral law, and chatechism too. He was a perfect picter of a man. You could'nt fault him in any particular. He was so just a made critter, tolks used to run to the winder when he passed, an say "there goes Washington Banks; beant he lovely." I do believe there was nt a gal in the Lowell Factories that wan't in love with him.